

THE ISRAEL FLEET PUTS TO SEA  
FOR THE WEEKEND'S MANOEUVRES



# JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

## MIDDLE EAST REVIEW



## JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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- Cover Picture shows last week's Israel Navy manoeuvres, which were watched by Ben-Gurion and foreign naval attachés.

—Photo Hirshbain

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## TO CONDEMN OR NOT TO CONDEMN?

IN NEW YORK there was much coming and going over the drafting of the Security Council resolution on Israel-Arab tension. The first draft to be submitted this Tuesday was said to include a strong condemnation of Israel for the attack on Qibya village.

THE ISRAEL GOVERNMENT was concerned not to have the Qibya attack isolated from the general situation and to have a call for direct Israel-Arab peace talks included in the proposed resolution; Notes supporting Eban's plea for direct Israel-Jordan talks have been sent by Israel to Great Britain, France and the U.S.

THE ISRAEL PRESS have been attacking the British delegation at the U.N. as the mainstay of the policy of condemning Israel; American Zionists are endeavouring to dissuade the U.S. from seconding the British draft. In London, there were strong denials of any differences between London and Washington on this question.

DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN has denied that he has been negotiating in Jerusalem with General Zionist Minister Serlin for a merger of the General Zionist and Progressive Parties in Israel.

THE SEARCH FOR A SUCCESSOR to Premier Ben-Gurion continues. The post has been offered to Sharett by the Mapai Central Committee. He has not yet given his answer. Sharett has made it clear that he would not give up the Foreign Ministry, and that he may find it too much to hold both offices. It is expected, however, that Sharett will agree to serve.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT is to make a special Development Grant of £2,300,000 to the Jordan Government. The U.S. is bringing considerable pressure to bear on the Jordan, Lebanese and Syrian Governments to persuade them not to reject the U.N. Jordan Valley Development Plan.

IN LONDON the Jewish Board of Deputies decided against launching a campaign to oppose German re-armament; it also approved the statement issued by its President, Dr. A. Cohen, after the attack on Qibya.



The Chief Rabbi and the Minister of Defence, Lord Alexander, during sounding of the Last Post at the Jewish Servicemen's annual Remembrance Parade. (See page 17)

## EGYPT: NEW POLICY IN MAKING

While the Israel Foreign Office continues to watch with unmistakable concern the course of the Cairo conversations, a radical change has come over the policy-making scene in Whitehall. This is not a result of the activities of the 25 back-bench Tory M.P.'s who oppose the evacuation of the Suez canal zone, or to the leaders of this group, Killearn, Vansittart and Hankey in the Lords, and Ralph Assheton, Julian Amery and Enoch Powell in the Commons.

The change in the Government's Egyptian policy has been made possible because the real leader of this back-bench "revolt" is a rather more formidable personality, and he occupies a useful key position in this whole business, it is, of course, none other than the Prime Minister himself. He has again returned to the policy which he outlined to Parliament and to the Commonwealth Premiers last May and June (see page June 12).

**Time—the Central Issue:** Some new factors have been introduced since the



which have strengthened Churchill's hand still further. His main plank remains that the evacuation of the Canal Zone by British troops would be fatal for Britain's influence on world affairs.

But now there has been an amendment to this policy which, it is thought in Whitehall, makes it rather more realistic. It is suggested, particularly by the Government's military advisers, that the central issue now is time: that if evacuation can be delayed for another three years, the military problem would have become far less difficult.

By then the new land, sea and air bases at Alexandretta (north of Haifa), and those in Crete, Cyprus and Libya, will have been completed and offer a more reasonable substitute for Suez than anything existing at present. Thus, in some three years from now Great Britain could remain a factor in the Middle East even without any direct control over the Suez base.

**No Re-opening of Talks This Year:** Therefore, no tears have been shed in Whitehall over the delay imposed on the continuation of the informal talks in Cairo by the uncertainties of the Sudan election. This means that there will be no re-opening of the Anglo-Egyptian conversations until the New Year, and probably no agreement until early Spring. Then Parliament will have to consider the settlement. It is unlikely therefore, that evacuation could begin before next autumn at the earliest—it would probably be later.

With this new time-table of evacuation as the basis of the new policy, and with Sir Ralph Stevenson's return to Cairo, the pace of further negotiations is likely to slacken still more.

## EGYPT'S DILEMMA

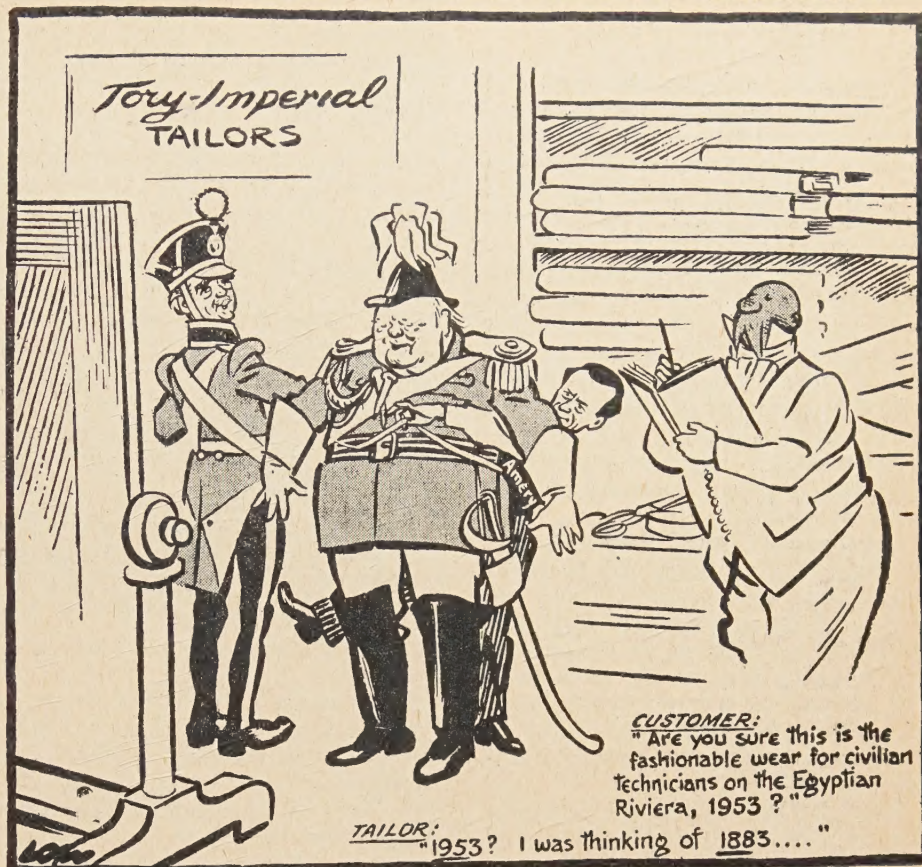
Evidence that the new rulers in Egypt are not altogether unaware of this development is seen by *Our Special Middle East Correspondent, Robert Gee*. He reports examples of remarkable realism in some recent pronouncement by Cairo papers which generally reflect the Junta's views in these matters.

An attempt is being made to apply the principle of "common interests" to Egypt's relations with the rest of the world by finding a common denominator on issues of mutual interest.

Egypt has thus done away with the disastrous political improvisations of the past 35 years and begins to grope for a new and steady national policy.

**Egypt and Israel:** One may ask what has this trend to do with Israel?

## LOW'S "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" COMMENT



## SUEZ STYLES

The answer is provided by an outspoken editorial in last week's *Rose El Youssef*, the Cairo political weekly which nowadays generally reflects official views.

"Egypt believes"—the weekly wrote—"that it is in her interest either to liquidate the State of Israel or to contain Israel's influence and expansion."

"But America is Israel's friend and Egypt cannot achieve this objective unless she defines her relations with America first."

"Egypt wants America to drop Israel, to withdraw her support from the British in the Suez Canal Zone, and to cease supporting them in the Sudan."

"Egypt wants America to co-operate economically, to arm Egypt, and to have America's backing in the Security Council and at the United Nations."

"But can Egypt get from America all she wants? Or, will she accept part of her requests and relinquish others, and if so what is Egypt willing to pay in consideration of the requests granted to her?"

Pushing still further this thinly-veiled argument that Egypt cannot secure

America's good-will and support without finding some sort of *modus vivendi* with Israel the editorial concluded:

**"Supposition" of Arab Support:** "Now, suppose Egypt has no hope of getting what she wants from America, can she fight simultaneously and single-handed against Israel and America on the mere supposition that the Arab states would stand by her?"

"Yet, another supposition . . . given that Egypt attacks Israel without defining her relations with America, are we sure that America will drop Israel for the sake of preserving peace in the Middle East area?"

The article caused a great outcry. The author of this "brutal" presentation of the possible and the impossible was branded by opponents as a dangerous "isolationist." But he was not disowned by the regime.

**Army Interest in Israel:** Eyebrows were also raised when the official Army paper in Cairo, *Al-Tahrir*, recently reprinted in full a highly favourable article on the Israel Army by Brig. General Brian Horrocks which had appeared in the London *Sunday Times* shortly after Quibya.



## GOLDMANN DENIES MERGER TALK

It was a surprised Dr. Goldmann who arrived in London on Monday for a one-day halt on his way back to New York. He was told of a press conference in Jerusalem given by the Right Wing General Zionist Minister of Health, Joseph Serlin, one of the Party bosses.

Serlin told a specially summoned press conference "that it was no secret"—certainly not after he had said so—that he had discussed the merger of the General Zionist and Progressive Parties with Dr. Goldmann, and that Goldmann had responded favourably. He also suggested that Dr. Goldmann should join the Israel Cabinet in one of its key positions, he said.

**"Irresponsible" and "Garbled":** Dr. Goldmann told the *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review* that he could not understand how a man in Serlin's position could be so incredibly irresponsible and be guilty of so serious an indiscretion. He had not only divulged the tenor of purely private conversations, but he had also done so in a garbled and incorrect manner.

There had been no formal meetings of any kind, Dr. Goldmann said. He had met Serlin on a number of occasions and they had talked privately about common problems. Dr. Pinchas Rosen was there on one occasion. The object of the alleged meeting was to give Dr. Goldmann an opportunity to say goodbye to Serlin and Rosen.

**No Merger Discussed:** "At no time was the merger of the two Parties discussed," Dr. Goldmann added. He had suggested that it might be possible to have joint electoral lists—provided the Progressives were given a larger share of the Knesset seats. But it had all been tentative. It was a matter for the Parties, not for him, Dr. Goldmann concluded. They might discuss this when he returned to Jerusalem in December.

### GENERAL ZIONISTS AND ZIONIST FEDERATION

Following Serlin's indiscretion in Jerusalem, a statement made in London this week by Joseph Rivlin, Chairman of the Department of the General Zionist Party in Israel, has brought a second disavowal, this time from Mr. Lavy Bakstansky—Vice-Chairman of the European Executive of the Party.

Mr. Rivlin had announced that he proposed to form a branch of the General Zionist Party in Great Britain.



*Nasser brings Egypt's good wishes to the new King of Saudi Arabia.*

Commented Mr. Bakstansky:

¶ Rivlin's statement is in contradiction to the 1951 Jerusalem agreement whereby both General Zionist groups in Israel undertook not to create outside Israel any organisation in support of their policies;

¶ the European Confederation of General Zionists has always taken the view that, whilst the two groups in Israel are Knesset parties, the Confederation outside the country is a Zionist Congress fraction which is not concerned with the internal politics of Israel.

¶ The British Branch of the Confederation of General Zionists is the Zionist Federation of Great Britain.

## JOHNSTON "OPTIMISTIC"

Mr. Eric Johnston, handed to President Eisenhower a "generally optimistic" report on Arab-Israel reactions to the United Nations plan for developing Jordan River Vally water resources. He is due to return to the Middle East in the near future, the White House announced on Tuesday.

The statement on Mr. Johnston's talks with the Middle East Governments on the \$121 million water project said:

"Mr. Johnston reported that the attitude he encountered gave him reason to believe that, after serious scrutiny, the project will commend itself to the States concerned as a sound and con-

structive approach to some of the most critical issues in the area."

Mr. Johnston himself told reporters that the project could go forward through a series of unilateral agreements between the individual countries and the United Nations. It would be unnecessary for the Arab States to enter into any pact with Israel.

## SYRIA WARNS NEWS AGENCIES

The Syrian authorities have sent a warning to Reuters, the Associated Press, the French Press Agency and other foreign news agencies operating in Syria, that the Syrian Government in future hold correspondents and agents of these agencies in Syria responsible for all information distributed by news agencies in the press abroad, even if these news items emanate from sources other than the local correspondents or agents in question.

This step has been taken following the distribution of information by the News Agencies, critical of aspects of Syrian developments, which had come from the Agencies own correspondents in Syria.

The News Agencies concerned received the "warning" about a month ago and replied in strong terms that they would take no heed of this threat to interfere with the free distribution of news and comments.



# KNESSET

## WAITING FOR SECURITY COUNCIL AND LIGHT ON PREMIERSHIP

*From our Special Knesset Correspondent*

At the moment, the Knesset gives the impression of marking time. There are two reasons. The first is that the Government has asked, and the committees of the House have supported the request, that there be no discussions on any matter connected with foreign affairs until the Security Council's decision is known.

The second reason is the uncertainty which has been caused by the Prime Minister's decision to resign and the lack of knowledge as to what kind of Government there will be and who will lead it.

**Constitution :** Nevertheless the Knesset is working on serious problems. A good example was the debate which took place during the whole of Monday last week and went on all this week on the first of the Acts out of which the Constitution of the State will be formed.

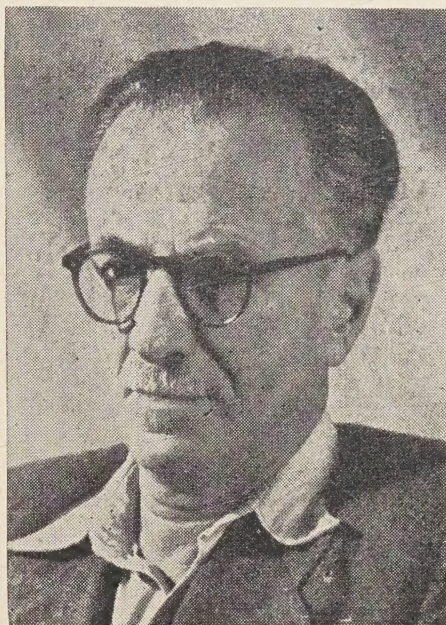
It will be remembered that when the original debate took place in the Knesset as to whether there should be a Constitution, it ended with a compromise that the Knesset over a number of years should prepare a number of fundamental Acts which would afterwards be incorporated into a Constitution.

The first Act is the one under discussion. It lays down the authority and the functions of the Knesset itself. The debate was well worth listening to, because it was one of the few in which the distinction between the Coalition and the Opposition was not evident, and there were good speeches on both sides. Mr. Bar-Yehuda, who raised the bill as a *rapporteur* of the committee, is himself a member of the Mapam party, and indeed one of its leaders.

**Proportional Representation :** It was evident in his introductory speech that he himself did not agree with many conclusions of the committee, but he proceeded nevertheless, to present the majority view with commendable impartiality. Mr. Bar-Yehuda is no lawyer and probably never had a legal education, but the good lawyers of the Knesset admit that he has an extraordinary capacity for understanding intricate questions and his introductory speech, which lasted over an hour, was of a high quality.

The Act itself is simple and the pro-

visions more or less confirm the practice which exists at the present time, so there was little on which the members could concentrate. The only points which aroused real difference of opinion were questions as to whether the present system of proportional representation should be perpetuated, and whether 120 members was the right number for the Knesset.



*Israel Bar-Yehuda—no lawyer, but skilful expositor.*

**Debate on News-Reels :** What could have been better for the purpose of occupying the members of the Knesset with a non-controversial subject than the heaven-sent bill which kept them busy for a whole day on Tuesday? It dealt with film exhibition and created a council which will have the right to impose upon cinema owners the obligation to show an Israel-produced news-reel with each performance.

There were those members like Mrs. Katznelson from the General Zionists, who feared the Act would encourage inefficient production and wanted everything left to the stimulus of competition; those like Mr. Genachowski of the Hapoel Hamizrachi, who thought that films generally were a bad influence and it would be better if the Government concentrated on the dissemination of the *Torah*; and Mr. Burman of the Left Wing Party had of course something to say about the pernicious imperialist influence of American films.

The best speech came from little Mrs.

Esther Raziel-Naor of the Herut party, who is always excellent when she is dealing with educational subjects, and whose speech was a delight, both in content and language.

**25 Million Visits :** The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Rokach, was responsible for this bill, and summed up conversationally. He told the House that whatever views they might have, 25 million visits a year are paid to the cinema, and the Government must have something to say in an operation of this magnitude. The two film companies who have pioneered in this field will be happy with the result of this discussion, and it may help to do something to aid Israel's young film industry.

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# SECURITY COUNCIL

## ISRAEL'S OFFER

### JORDANIAN REACTION

On Monday afternoon, Israel's Ambassador Eban delivered his very long reply in the Security Council to the accusations against Israel which followed the Israel attack on Quibya village. Mr. Eban's prepared speech of some 70 typescript pages lasted over 2½ hours (see pages 7, 8 & 10).

The Council heard the Israel delegate survey the whole field of Israel-Arab relations since 1948 and conclude with a proposal for Israel-Jordan talks, under U.N. auspices in New York, at which measures could be concerted to deal with unrest on the border.

**Arab "terms":** After speaking for one hour and 45 minutes Eban asked the chairman for a few minutes' respite "so that he could recover his breath". He was followed by the Lebanese delegate who, after congratulating the Israel delegate on his oratory, asked that Israel should be condemned by the Council for a breach of the peace, for an act of aggression, and warned to make full restitution and pay adequate compensation.

He also asked the Council to make a general request that no economic or military aid be given to Israel without proper guarantees from the Israelis.

When the Council resumed its debate on Monday, the Jordan representative, Dr. Yusuf Haikal, said that "had the Jordan Government met violence with violence, as was demanded by public outcry, the Palestine war would have flared up again". He called for the condemnation of Israel for the "massacre."

**Jordan comment on Eban's offer:** He also said that the "proper channel" for any approach by Israel for talks on the border situation was through the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organisation, General Bennike.

Dr. Haikal said his delegation was at the United Nations "to express the views of the Jordan Government on the Quibya massacre and we have no credentials to enter into any other discussions". He added that "if there is agreement, the most suitable place for such discussions would be likely to be Jerusalem, because of the proximity and facility of communications with the two Governments."

"It is my duty to alert this Council to the definitely aggressive bent of Israel foreign policy," he declared, "and I request that all necessary



*Jordan's Premier Fawzi el-Mulki—"heads weak government."*

measures be taken to check Israel's aggrandisement policy without delay, not only for the safety of Jordan, but for the welfare of the international community. Effective measures should be considered without delay, such as the limitation of Israel immigration in the area, and the control of Israel armament so that this armament be limited to defensive capacity."

Replying for Israel, Mr. Eban described Dr. Haikal's speech as "immoderate and inflammatory". He expressed grave disappointment at what appeared to be a completely negative response by Jordan to Israel's proposal for bilateral talks at United Nations headquarters. Israel's proposal deserved "far more mature and deliberate consideration," he claimed.

**Tension continues:** "Thus what we have reached is a continuation of the present tension," Mr. Eban stated. "I do not believe this is an adequate response to the situation which has brought the Security Council into session."

Mr. Eban asked the Council to give thought to "finding a way out of the deadlock which we have reached and not to follow Jordan in a mere orgy of criticism bereft of any proposal to heal the situation". The Council adjourned its debate until Friday of this week.

## AMMAN

### PREMIER ON ANGLO-JORDAN TREATY

Meanwhile in Amman Fawzi el Mulki the Premier, announced that Jordan would invoke the Anglo-Jordanian treaty and request Britain to send more troops if Israel forces launched another attack like the assault on the village of Quibya. British sources have said London would be prepared to comply with such a request in the event of another major frontier outbreak.

Reports from the Jordan capital assert that General Glubb, British commander of Jordan's Arab Legion, and other military authorities, believe a substantially larger British force in Jordan would act as a deterrent to "Israel militarists."

**Best airbase:** The enlarging of the Amman airfield's concrete runways and hangar facilities will make it one of the best equipped airbases in the Middle East. A squadron of Royal Air Force jet fighters will be based at Amman when the new runways are completed this winter. The Mafraq base is being expanded to accommodate heavy bombers and a base personnel of 1,800.

Despite the strengthening of these facilities Jordanian military authorities assert they are confronted by overwhelmingly superior Israel forces, including at least 50,000 regulars. The Israel Army is believed in Amman to be able to mobilise four times as many men as are in the Arab Legion and the Jordan National Guard, which is composed of lightly equipped irregulars. The current establishment of the Arab Legion is put at 15,000 men.

**Government's weakness:** The military expediency of inviting more British troops to Jordan to equalise the forces on both sides of the frontier has long been advocated by some officers of the Legion. However, political difficulties are manifold. Following the Quibya attack mobs demonstrated in Amman and other Jordanian cities against British officers of the Arab Legion, including General Glubb. The reply to King Hussein's Speech from the Throne opening Parliament, as formulated by the Chamber, is bitterly critical of foreign influences in the Jordan Kingdom. The weakness of the present Cabinet has also led the Premier to adopt a cautious attitude towards invoking the Anglo-Jordanian treaty.



# EBAN'S SPEECH

## SECURITY COUNCIL

### ISRAEL'S CASE PRESENTED

Following the receipt of special instructions from his Government, Ambassador Abba Eban on Thursday of last week proposed to the Security Council that there should be an immediate meeting in New York of senior political and military representatives of Israel and Jordan for discussion of armistice problems, especially the prevention of border incidents.

The presence of Jordan representatives for the Security Council session, as well as that of General Bennike, U.N. truce chief, would suggest that the United Nations headquarters was an appropriate venue for Israel-Jordan talks, Mr. Eban declared. He was empowered, with the assistance of senior political and military representatives, to represent Israel in such talks.

Mr. Eban had outlined Israel's case on the frontier tension and on the Quibya attack in a speech of some two-and-a-half hours. In the course of this he said: I welcome the opportunity of addressing the Security Council on peace and security in the Middle East. The item inscribed by France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America invites attention to the operation of the general armistice agreements concluded in 1949 between Israel and her four Arab neighbours. For nearly five years these agreements have been the basis of such security as our region has enjoyed. Today the Security Council cannot fail to confront the grave question whether the armistice agreements, in their present incomplete and static application, offer a sufficient prospect of security in the future.

A broad and fundamental discussion on peace and security in the Middle East is long overdue. At some moments in the past, when tension was at a lower pitch than today, we have weighed the advisability of inviting the Security Council to review the security situation in our region. We were sometimes dissuaded from such a course by friendly governments which feared that open debate might increase the existing tension without leading to a constructive result. This is a perilous view. At all costs, let us avoid the following dilemma: When things are relatively quiet it is not deemed necessary or urgent to discuss regional peace at all; and when things are stormy and turbulent we are told that it is too



*Ambassador Eban outlines Israel's case.*

stormy and turbulent to discuss peace effectively.

My Government assumes that in bringing these matters before the Security Council the three sponsoring powers have it as their main and urgent purpose to promote the permanent peace which they have advocated so constantly in the past.

**Peace Talks Recommended:** I cannot approach this question in any perspective narrower than those of Arab-Israel relations as a whole. My Government is convinced that in no way, other than by a peace negotiation, can the security situation in our region become substantially better than it is; although there may be devices which we should anxiously seek for slowing down an otherwise inevitable deterioration. For as General Bennike's report clearly indicates, the armistice agreements by their very nature lose their effectiveness in proportion to the time which goes by without a transition to permanent peace settlements.

The Security Council may understand why we regard the concept of "frontier problems" as entirely inaccurate. The whole of Israel is a frontier.

**Calm on Lebanese border:** General Bennike's Report reflects the relative

calm which prevails on the Israel-Lebanese frontier. Our records show that between January and August 1953 there were only 85 cases of border crossings from Lebanon and 27 from Syria as against 773 from Egypt and 1,208 from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

There is no doubt that these figures reflect a serious attempt by the Government of the Lebanon to dissociate itself from the military aspects of Arab League policy towards Israel. The procedures followed at this frontier, if carried out on the Jordan and Egyptian frontiers, would produce the same relative tranquillity as exists in the North.

The Lebanese-Israel frontier on its northern side—that is on the Lebanese side—is guarded by responsible security forces and is not abandoned deliberately to violent marauders as is the case elsewhere. Care is taken to ensure that refugees should not be stationed near border areas. Sixty suspects have been detained before entering Israel to commit violence and have been transported northwards, while curfews and searches have been imposed by the Lebanon Government on frontier villages in Lebanon from which marauding had been organised.

Finally, there is an exchange of information between Israel and Lebanon on border problems, and government action follows up the results of these enquiries. On 5 August 1953 at an informal meeting between the Israel representative and the Chairman of the Lebanese delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission, the latter stated that any attacks on Israel from his territory were attacks on his own authority as military commander of the area.

**Murderous Contrast:** Here then is the contrasting picture of existence on a short area of the Jordan front of not more than 40 miles in length:

On 26 May, hand grenades are thrown and small arms fired into a house in Beit Naballa; a woman is killed and her husband and two children wounded. On the same night hand grenades are thrown into three houses in Deir Tariff, wounding a woman. Grenades are thrown into a house in Beit Arif and a woman and child are wounded, while a house is blown up by high explosives.

On 9 June, a hand grenade is thrown into a house in Tirat Yehuda and the owner is killed. On the following day armed persons enter Mishmar Ayalon





*U.N. officers inspect the scene of a recent incident.*

and blow up a house; a woman is killed. The very next day armed Jordanians penetrate Kfar Hess and open fire on villagers; a woman is killed and her husband wounded. In the ensuing week great stores of agricultural equipment are stolen and carried off.

On 19 June, shots are fired at close range on two watchmen at Beit Nekufa; one is killed, the other wounded. On 22 June, regular Jordan soldiers attack an Israel patrol from over the armistice line in the Tulkarm area. These are only the high points of climax in a daily story of incursion and plunder. Not a week passes in the summer months without acts of murder and pillage in the same region.

On 8 September, Arab marauders enter Achiezer killing two men and wounding one, while on the same day a passenger bus is attacked. On 4 October Jordanian units attack Beit Naballa and fire on a crowded passenger bus in Lod. Two days later on 6 October the Haifa-Tel Aviv passenger train is attacked in the coastal plain.

On 13 October an attack on Yahud on the outskirts of Tel Aviv results in the murder of a mother of five children, her three and a half year-old girl and one and a half year-old boy, and the serious wounding of a 70 year-old woman and a child.

**Quibya, the centre:** The most brutal of these attacks are condemned of course by the Mixed Armistice Commission. In

no single instance is anybody known to have been brought to trial or held to account.

All these incidents—and, indeed, the greater number of the assaults upon our life, our property and our peace—have been launched in the small sector of which Quibya is the centre.

**Background of Quibya:** Thus there is no valid comparison whatever between the effect of frontier tension on Israel's life on the one hand, and the life of Arab states on the other. The real problem before the Security Council is the problem of Israel security which is threatened in a way that the security of Arab states is not.

The mood and background of the Quibya incident can only be understood in the light of this atmosphere. The Government of Israel regards the loss of innocent life at Quibya with profound and unreserved regret. This was a most unfortunate explosion of pent-up feeling and a tragic breakdown of restraint after the provocation of brutal attacks such as the cold-blooded murder of a mother and her children in their sleep.

The circumstances of the incident are precisely those outlined in Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement of 19 October 1953. The Government of Israel has a responsibility to insure the integrity of its borders and to protect the life and property of its citizens. But as Mr. Ben-Gurion had said, my Government does not wish to see the relations between neighbours based on acts of reprisal. We wish for nothing more sincerely than that the conditions in which such a sequence of bloodshed can occur shall be rooted out. The co-operation of my Government is assured for any purposeful attempt to eliminate those conditions, and to put the whole sorry sequence of violence behind us.

Notwithstanding their pledged word to the contrary, the Arab states alone among the members of the United Nations have made continuation of hostility to a neighbour a central and avowed objective of their national policy, to be proclaimed at every turn and to be communicated, if possible, by contagious pressure to the rest of the international community.

**Clarion Call for Peace:** The Government of Israel does not believe that the present tension in the Middle East will improve unless the Arab states will join us in reaffirming a permanent peace settlement to be the objective of their national policy.

The situation in the Middle East, grave as it is, would suffer still further

deterioration if there were grounds for believing that the highest organ of international security was inhibited, not merely from acting on behalf of peace but now even from asserting its own views in obedience to its conscience and to the high responsibility which it bears for international security. There is no such thing as security without peace, and in our Charter these concepts are never divided.

**Existing Situation "Highly Unsatisfactory":** While it would be wrong to promise that a call for peace by the Security Council would immediately improve the situation, the absence of such a call would assuredly have the gravest repercussions. For it would indicate that the Security Council itself no longer wishes to see the main purposes of the armistice agreements, namely an urgent transition to permanent peace settlements, fulfilled.

Mr. President, I wish to summarise our main contentions and our proposals for Security Council action:

The tensions on Israel's frontiers are due to an unexampled policy of political, economic and military siege conducted by the vast and populous Arab states against a neighbouring country whose destruction they have once attempted and still pursue.

In these circumstances moral weight cannot be attached to one-sided criticisms of violence which ignore the aggressions whereby hundreds of Israelis have been killed and maimed. If anything, the weight of responsibility lies on those who insist on maintaining hostile policies of which all frontier tensions are the inevitable result.

**"Glubb Disclaims Responsibility":** The attacks on Israel's life, property and communications under cover of armistice agreements are purposeful and deliberate. They lead inevitably to counter actions.

The continuation of incursions is bound to cause constant deterioration of frontier security, since Israel cannot suffer the constant murder of its citizens.

Until such time as permanent peace is achieved, the most urgent need is for the observance by Jordan of Article IV (3) which has been virtually inoperative and for which General Glubb has disclaimed his due responsibility. This involves the assumption by Jordan of active responsibility by its regular military forces for guarding its frontiers from within, especially in areas where refugees are concentrated; Syria and Lebanon do exercise such control on frontiers no

*(Continued on page 10)*



BRITISH COMMITTEE FOR  
TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT IN ISRAEL

President: Sir Louis Sterling, D.Litt.

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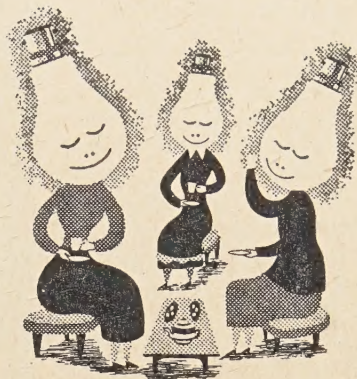
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**AIRLINES**



(Continued from page 8)

longer than the main centre of Jordan-Israel tension.

Mr. Eban then referred to the influence of the United Kingdom, pointing out that Jordan was bound with Britain by a military alliance. "The armed forces of Jordan depend upon that alliance for their financial support, their military equipment, their training and their leadership. It might have reasonably been expected that the Arab country whose armed forces are under the most direct and intimate influence of one of the Great Powers would be the one from which the least trouble arose on its frontier with Israel—yet the precise opposite is true.

"It is here that the violent incursions are most numerous and that the proper restraints of regular military authority are least energetically applied. The people of Israel, who attach great value and importance to their friendly relations with the United Kingdom, are sincerely puzzled and confused by this anomaly. The influence of this treaty of alliance with Jordan was, to say the least, not a very active factor in preventing the original invasion of Israel in 1948.

"Today, the same treaty of alliance does not appear to help increase effective military control on the Jordan side of the armistice frontier. It does not seem unreasonable for my Government to hope that Governments with special influence in our region will use that influence, not only for their own policy and strategy, but also for international purposes, such as encouraging the effective discharge by the regular armed forces of Jordan of their responsibility for preserving the absolute integrity of the Israel frontier against illicit crossings in violation of the Fourth Article, Paragraph Three, of the general armistice agreement."

**Mount Scopus :** The armistice agreements have been inoperative for four years in two further vital respects. Article VIII of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement referring to Mount Scopus is denied implementation by Jordan. Blockade practices at the Suez Canal continue despite the armistice agreement and the resolution of the Security Council of 1 September, 1951. In addition, Israel's efforts to achieve local improvements especially by emphasising the presence of the armistice frontier have been rebuffed.

The armistice agreements, envisaged as provisional arrangements, have existed too long and lost their effectiveness. Their main purpose of effecting a swift transi-



*General Glubb disclaims responsibility, says Eban.*

tion to permanent peace is unilaterally repudiated by Arab signatories. The absence of any normal or positive relations, political or economic, between Israel and its neighbours together with Arab opposition to regional co-operation in any form is bound to expedite the further decline of security. This is the only area of the world in which governments refuse, as a matter of principle, to seek agreements with a neighbouring state.

**Jordan-Israel Agreement:** The Jordan-Israel agreement is in a specially imperfect condition. The Preamble and Article XII is repudiated by Jordan, as is shown by the amazing fact that there have been some five thousand unauthorised crossings in two years.

This means that Article IV (3) establishing the armistice line as a civilian frontier is set aside. Article VIII affecting the points of particular tension on Mount Scopus does not exist as Jordan refuses to recognise it. Article I forbidding the threat or use of force has been violated by hundreds of armed incursions.

This means that there is scarcely any essential element of this armistice agreement which Jordan actively executes. Israel is willing to operate the Jordan armistice agreement—but in its complete and full integrity.

Accordingly we believe that the Security Council should take the following measures :

**Diagnose Tension :** First, the tension should be diagnosed in truthful terms as a threat to security arising from the absence of peaceful relations between Israel and the Arab states.

Second, attention should be drawn to the fact that the main objective of the armistice agreements, namely the transition to permanent peace, has not been complied with, and that the fulfilment of this armistice provision has a clear priority and urgency over all other subsidiary provision which, however, should still be maintained.

Third, attention should be drawn to the fact that the Security Council's own past resolutions on peace and security, including especially the resolution against blockade and belligerency adopted on 1 September, 1951, have not been implemented. The Council should also refer to the absence of any effort to implement Article VIII of the Israel-Jordan General Armistice Agreements, notwithstanding the text of that agreement itself and of the Security Council injunction of 17 November, 1950.

**Restrain Illegal Crossings :** Fourth, we suggest that the Security Council take note of the only conclusion agreed to by Israel and Arab authorities, and indicated in General Bennike's report, namely, that the most specific source of current tension is infiltration or marauding into Israel territory, especially from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It should urge special attention to Article IV (3) requiring the restraint of illegal border crossings. If Article IV (3) is implemented there will be a quiet frontier.

The Council should also request the United Nations representatives in the area to devote their special attention to those provisions of the armistice agreement and Security Council resolutions which have not yet been implemented and especially the provisions for a transition to permanent peace.

**Direct Negotiations :** Sixth, the signatories of each armistice agreement should be called upon to enter into direct negotiations with a view to the replacement of the armistice agreements by firm peace settlements.

When the Security Council made its bold appeal for an armistice agreement in November, 1948, its initiative encountered severe Arab opposition in the short term; but within a matter of months the Security Council's call for a reinforcement of the security system in our area had been answered by all parties concerned. We do not doubt that the same result would attend such a call on this occasion.



# IN THE NEWS



## ENTER SIR LOUIS

"I have always been a generous donor to the Joint Palestine Appeal, the Hebrew University and the Weizmann Research Institute," Sir Louis Sterling tells me. "But not until I was elected President of the British Committee for Technical Development in Israel was I able to identify myself personally with the Israeli cause," he continued.

As an industrialist himself he could see Israel's urgent need for more technologists of all kinds—engineers, scientists, physicists, architects, surveyors and the like. The annual total of two hundred graduates from the Israel Institute of Technology—the Technion—he described as "derisory." The figure must be trebled, Sir Louis emphasised, and this could only be attained by building new premises and providing the latest scientific and engineering equipment.

By these means he saw a real possibility of Israel's becoming self-supporting and independent of the philanthropy of co-religionists. So long as the country's relations with the Arabs were not settled, he could see little hope of an increase in exports. But skilled technological man-power could contribute powerfully to cutting down imports, and thus indirectly help to achieve the aim of a self-sufficient viable Israel.

It was this vision that had impelled him to accept the Presidency of the new Committee, he added. He hoped that next Tuesday's dinner, when Sir Hartley Shawcross would be guest of honour,

would strike an echoing chord in the community.

## VISCOUNT BEARSTED

On November 5, 1853, a boy named Marcus Samuel was born in White-chapel. In 1921, when he was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Bearsted of Maidstone, he could look back on a career in which he had built up a trading empire in the Far East, founded the Shell Oil company and shared in the establishment of the Royal Dutch Shell Group, served as Lord Mayor of London (1902) and was created a baronet in 1903.

Viscount Bearsted started his career in the family business in Houndsditch.



Marcus Samuel, first Lord Bearsted—founder of Shell.

Among articles imported by the firm at the time were polished shells used for decorating screen and boxes; this suggested the title "Shell" for the oil-company he founded later. His intervention in the rapidly expanding oil-business came at a time when rivalries were keen. The immense riches and limitless prospects of oil caused a ruthless commercial war and Bearsted was a born fighter.

In 1896 he acquired concessions in Borneo; in 1897, with the formation of Shell, he entered the battle for oil in earnest. On the struggle for survival that went on among oil-magnates, he wrote:

"When I started I was convinced

that only a world-wide system which would prevent my opponents from annihilating me was necessary, and so, contrary to the opinion of many of my associates, I established depots simultaneously throughout the Far East. Had I not done so, the Standard Oil Company could have made a dead set against me, and so have brought about my ruin."

And he also said: "I had to fight another enemy—the Royal Dutch Company, afterwards destined to become my business associates." Bearsted was created a Viscount in 1925, two years before his death.

## JEWISH CHILD PRODIGY

A child musical prodigy for whom some predict a brilliant future is Daniella Salamon, five next week, who played pieces by Schumann and Tchaikowsky for me when I visited her at her South Tottenham home last week.

Daniella, who is a composer as well as a pianist, also played Yiddish and Hebrew melodies and several of her own compositions, including a birthday song she wrote for Prince Charles, a "march of the dollies" composed when she was three and a half, and a song for the children of Israel, specially composed for the *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review*. (See page 12).

Next month she will play at a concert in Paris in aid of war orphans at the



Child prodigy, five-year-old Daniella Salamon.



TO THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL

I SEND ALL MY BEST GREETINGS TO CHILDREN

OF ISRAEL I WANT TO PLAY

WITH YOU ALL DAY AND EVERYTHING SHALL BE WELL

DANIELLA SALAMON AGE 5

personal invitation of Edouard Herriot, President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Daniella Salamon, whose mother is Palestinian-born, plays with an astonishing assurance, although at the moment her flair for composition is more remarkable than her other gifts. She could play any song she heard after one hearing by the time she was two.

Until very recently this astonishing child had received no systematic musical training. Now she is a pupil of Carola Grindea, the concert pianist.

Mrs. Grindea told me that she herself is often bewildered by the child's instinctive grasp of musical harmony.

"Although she does not speak a single word during her lessons and therefore I cannot even tell if she knows the names of the notes, she succeeds in obtaining the necessary harmonies, even in a modern score by Darius Milhaud that I showed her last week," she said.

In every other respect an ordinary, happy five-year-old Daniella absorbs knowledge as a sponge absorbs water. She speaks English, French and Yiddish as well as some Russian and a smattering of Hebrew. And although she began school only a fortnight ago, she writes and reads with ease and composes simple rhyming lyrics.

Main obstacle for this child prodigy is money. "I was told I would need to be a millionaire to give her the kind of education she needs," her mother told me ruefully.

#### "JEWISH VANGUARD"

The Poale Zion fortnightly newspaper, the *Jewish Vanguard*, celebrates its fifth anniversary this month, and during its short history it has established itself as the authentic expression of Labour Zionist and Mapai opinion in this country. This is both the weakness and strength of the newspaper. It gains from having a definite point of view and suffers from a lack of critical temper, and from the occasional party parochialism that afflicts many political organs. Nevertheless, many well-known socialists in Britain and Israel have contributed to the *Jewish Vanguard* and if it errs too much too often on the side of discretion, it gives the reader a good idea of the prevailing opinions in Socialist Zionism. Its editor is 28-year-old Hayim Pinner.

*Hamira writes:*

#### CHAJA SCHWARTZ

The Kensington Art Gallery is showing the work of Chaja Schwartz, a painter of Polish origin who has lived most of her life in Israel. The influence of this painter's native country asserts itself despite the strong flavour of the French post-impressionism and, more precisely, the Bonnard school. Her work is feminine, gay and decorative, and her use of colour lively. Her technique, though sometimes crude and inexpert, is not displeasing and the exhibition is well worth a visit.

Chaja Schwartz has held several exhibitions outside Israel and is an active member of the Israel Artists and Sculptors Association. The Exhibition will remain open till the 28th of November.

#### SOCHACHEWSKY

At the Ben-Uri Art Gallery, Sochachevsky is holding an exhibition of drawings of Israel. As works of art they are uneven in level, some being excellent, some weak; but they are of interest as an honest record of an artist's impressions of a country for which he obviously has strong emotional feelings. Of the thirty-nine drawings, "Arab Boy," "Jaffa Square," "Mahamed Issa," and some scenes from the Jerusalem orthodox quarters are interesting. The exhibition will remain open till the 22nd of November.

*Hamazkir writes:*

#### LEO MOTZKIN

The twentieth anniversary of the death of Leo Motzkin prompts me to pay tribute to the memory of a man who for many years played an important part in the Zionist movement. His name may perhaps be unknown to the younger generation, but to those who attended Zionist Congresses before the advent of Hitler he was a familiar and conspicuous figure, as he presided over most of them and was seldom so happy as at a night session that went on until the morning. Motzkin's Zionism began before the day of Herzl, for, together with a few other Jewish students from Russia, he founded the first Jewish nationalist student society in Berlin as far back as 1889.

I first met him at the Zionist Congress of 1903 in Basle, when he edited a weekly bulletin called *Russische Korrespondenz*, which contained the latest news about the persecution of the Jews in Tsarist Russia and often published some of the Government's secret decrees. His most important publication was a two-volume history of the pogroms in Russia from the early 'eighties until 1906, which appeared in 1910. At the end of the First World War he became General Secretary and then President of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, which was developed after his death into the World Jewish Congress. He was for many years Chairman of the General Council (Actions Committee) of the Zionist Organisation and also a prominent member of Jewish bodies engaged in the regulation of emigration as well as non-Jewish bodies interested in the rights of national minorities.



# BOOKS IN ISRAEL

## THE VANISHING GHETTO

By JUDD L. TELLER

(By arrangement with the "Middle East Journal," Washington)

Chaim Nachman Bialik (1873-1934), towering figure of the Hebrew renaissance and great poetic voice of Zionism, emerged into literature concomitantly with the Herzlian movement. The ghetto disciplines against which an earlier generation had fought were now crumbling. The promise, however, of a full and equalitarian cultural life outside the ghetto, which his literary predecessors had predicted, was not realised. The Dreyfus case, the Kishinev pogrom and the blood-ritual libel against Mendel Beilis were a sad commentary on European humanism. Bialik acclaimed the superiority of the moral *mores* of the ghettos over the morality of a society capable of so hounding the Jew.

The ghetto was by now no more than a vanishing pageantry and Bialik its mourner. He set the fashion for a new Hebrew literature, saturated with nostalgia for the life that had been. The next generation of Hebrew writers, all of them settled in the Jewish National Home, inspired by Bialik's example and outraged by Nazism, produced a literature largely romanticizing the pseudo-ghetto. Notable among these writers are S. J. Agnon, one of the great writers of our times, and Shin Shalom and the late Asher Barash.

The *sabra* writer, brought up in a deliberately attempted rational and secular society, is averse to romanticism and cannot reconcile this latter-day adoration of the ghetto with the savage caricatures produced by the earlier writers or with Zionist doctrine about the imbalance of the Jewish personality in the Diaspora. He finds it difficult to differentiate between the *galut*, meaning the conditions under which the Jew lived, and the Jew as a human being and the faith by which he lived. Even those later writers, beginning with Bialik, who affirmed the ghetto Jew, continued to deplore *galut* as a morbid setting for his faith.

Almost a decade before political Zionism announced itself through Theodore Herzl, Mordecai Ze'ev Feilerberg, the novelist, had a central character in his fiction cry out: "Blow out the candle of the Galut—a new candle must be lit!" and a play written a half-century later by Ukrainian-born Israeli novelist Hayim Hazaz closes ecstatically on the outcry: "The Galut has been destroyed,

it has been consumed in flames!" The destroyers of the *galut*, in his play are followers of the pseudo-Messiah Sabbatal Zvi who regard the sacrifice of the material and spiritual possessions of the *galut* not too steep a price for the restoration of the Jewish people to its ancestral soil.

When first published in the 1930's, the play seemed a mere reaffirmation of an extremist and by no means universal Zionist view. However, when *Am Oved*, Histadrut publishing house, almost unwittingly reissued the play in 1950, there was fierce indignant public reaction. The European *galut* had already been most horribly destroyed, not by the voluntary action of Jews, but by Hitler-Himmler decree. In 1950, although most certainly not Hazaz's intention, his play sounded like an endorsement of that horrendous extinction of a people's culture.

\* \* \*

The several generations of modern Hebrew writers who preceded the *Sabra* may have been ambivalent in their feeling for the *galut* Jew, but their work was deeply and almost exclusively concerned with him, and consequently with Judaism, for a people is indivisible from its culture. *Sabra* writing, however, has realised the ostensible purpose of Feilerberg—"blow out the candle of Galut, a new candle must be lit!", and of Hazaz—"we must bury ourselves with the dead in order to rise anew." The new *sabra* writing is a very dim illumination, and resurrection seems not yet accomplished; fortunately, too, the *sabra's* literary predecessors have not buried themselves and continue to contribute new works to Israeli Hebrew literature. So far as the *sabra* is concerned, however, he has blown out the candle of *galut* and buried the past; his fiction is unconcerned with "the Jew"—the global Jew—and, consequently, with Judaistic cultural traditions. He also possesses none of the idiomatic richness which is a concomitant of Judaistic culture.

For the purposes of this report Judaistic culture is that complex treasury of ideas and literature which embraces the Babylonian Talmud and the vast theolo-

gical and philosophical literature created since, and it includes all the Zionist dialecticians, all Yiddish literature and modern Hebrew literature up to and including Chaim Nachman Bialik.

The absence of Judaistic culture from *sabra* writing does not imply an absence of religious faith. Modern Hebrew literature, true to its antecedents, has always been concerned with religion; even those most fiercely embattled against the restrictions of orthodoxy, were themselves moderately orthodox, observant Jews; their successors, less combative, but also less or not at all observant, laboured in spiritual anguish to reconcile rationalism and the ancestral faith, for they felt that divorcement from the faith, for which generations had been martyred, was tantamount to renunciation of the bonds that hold the people together.

For a little more than a decade, immediately following World War I, Hebrew writing seemed completely unconcerned with religion. Like all literature at the time, it was more concerned with form than with substance or than it was with solving man's problems through faith.

Around the 1930's, this pendulum of interest began to swing back to religion. Some, like Agnon, became severely orthodox. Nazism had much to do with this. The Zionist pioneer generations

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had broken with their parents and their *mores*, each man and woman interring his private *galut* when starting out for Palestine. This resulted in a dormant sense of guilt. Then came Nazism, the destruction of Eastern European Jewry, the extinction of the parents and their traditions.

Suddenly, these traditions seemed very much worthwhile; indeed, priceless. Many writers felt impelled to atone for the heartbreak they had caused their parents and to preserve in their writings much of what they had once renounced.

This re-embrace of the faith produced Israeli literature's greatest poet, Uri Zvi Greenberg, who had begun as a Yiddish writer at the close of World War I, but reached his full maturity as a poet in Hebrew, in the 1930's and 1940's, with hymns celebrating his renunciation of a society that had countenanced the horrors perpetrated against the Jews.

\* \* \*

Notwithstanding their emotional readjustment to parental religious traditions, that entire generation of writers preceding the *sabra* has always been, and with few exceptions continues to be secular in its view of society. Man has long been their God; the *kibbutz* their heaven; and faith in men their religion. They still visualise the perfect Jewish State as a society of men behaving humanely towards each other, not because they fear Divine retribution, but because they are incapable of inhumanity towards their fellows.

Brought up on this type of ethical culture secularism, intermixed with primitive communalism, with agrarianism, largely non-Marxist socialism, and pride in the teachings of the Hebrew prophets, the *sabras* have found the faith wanting. They cannot be sentimental about this secular faith, as their parents had been, for their parents had brought it forth after the anguish of spiritual wrestling.

This secular faith has provided the

*sabra* no consolation in the face of death on the battlefield. It has not, they see, banished jealousies and special privileges even from the supposedly utopian *kibbutz* society. It has not protected Israeli society from the adverse moral effects, common to all peoples and countries, resulting from austerity, and food and housing shortages. Brought up in a somewhat boy-scoutish society, where even adults comforted themselves by a boy scout code of honour, and conditioned to strive for moral perfection, the *sabras* were pained and shocked by the imperfections of reality.

\* \* \*

It was after the War of Liberation that evidence began to appear of their search for a faith. The *sabra* felt, as most young men do, that he could do a better job of state-building than his elders and rejected, derisively, the great Zionist faith in Jewry which had sustained his predecessors. At best, he is indifferent to the dialectics which fascinated them. He is somewhat like a rich man's son, bored by the bequeathed (ideological) wealth.

The many diaries left behind by *sabras* who died on the battlefields, and which have since been posthumously published, are studded with entries which speak of yearnings for the pageantry and elation inspired by a formalised religion. In the more formal works, however, of the *sabra* writers there is not much evidence of this yearning for a doctrinal religion, although there is ample evidence of the existence of a vacuum awaiting to be filled by some great faith.

The yearning for pageantry is evident, for example, in the utterances and writings of the several score pseudo-intellectuals, poets and essayists, who comprise the neo-pagan Canaanite group which advocates a return to the hedonism of pre-Mosaic days. Counterposing this is a considerably larger group connected with the magazine *Soolam*, published by former Sternists and Irgunists.

This publication is strongly and articulately religious and Judaism-conscious, as demonstrated by its frequent quotations from the works of past and contemporary *galut rabbis*. However, even the orthodox young Israelis are not of a single mind on the retention of the great Judaic culture created in the *galut*. There is the pamphlet, for example, issued by two prominent members of *Hapoel Hamizrachi*, the religious labour party. Undoubtedly reflecting the views of a substantial section of the party, it advocates a radical revision of

all rabbinic theology and legislation created in the *galut*, and the retention only of such residues as are applicable to, and consistent with, a society settled in its own homeland.

This is almost tantamount, although the authors have denied it, to a rejection of most Oral Law which has influenced the Jew even more decisively than has the Torah, for the Oral Law applied the Torah to the Jew's daily life.

Thus, the pseudo-pagan Canaanites, who disavow all Jewish tradition, and the orthodox authors of this pamphlet, may be said to share a common aversion for *galut* culture — differing primarily in degree, the authors willing to accept little, the Canaanites nothing.

The charge that *sabra* literature is lacking in consciousness of that formidable and awe-inspiring interval between the Second and the Third Commonwealths has been vehemently refuted by Professor Simon Halkin, American Hebrew poet, critic and novelist, now on the faculty of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

He has written for *Bechinot*, a magazine of literary criticism published by *Mosad Bialik*, the Jewish Agency's publishing house, a long essay on *sabra* poetry. He cites, in substantiation of the charge against *sabra* literature, frequent references to Biblical events in *sabra* descriptions of the Israeli landscape. The Biblical past is hardly more than a tribal past if disassociated from subsequent Jewish history, in and outside of Palestine, so that consciousness of Biblical events is no index to the *sabra's* relationship to the great mainland of a continual Jewry and a continuous Judaic tradition.

\* \* \*

Consciousness of the Israeli landscape and of the mysticism of the region is an important feature of *sabra* writing. Their predecessors were Zion-conscious rather than Palestine-conscious, more responsive to the symbolic significance of their old-new homeland than to its physical aspects. The *sabra*, on the other hand, is primarily responsive to the land's contours and colours, to its physical rather than spiritual features.

The physical landscapes closest to the European-born writer have been Poland, Galicia, Lithuania and the Ukraine, whose seasons are associated with his childhood and adolescence. The *sabra's* elementary landscape is Israel, and his attachment, embracing the entire region extends to its peoples and tribes.

(This is the second of three articles on Modern Hebrew Literature of which the first appeared last week).

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# REVIEWS

## AMERY AND THE ANTI-ZIONISTS

MY POLITICAL LIFE by L. S. Amery;  
Vol. II War and Peace 1914-1929; 531  
pp.; Index; (Hutchinson) 25/-.

Leopold Amery will be eighty on Sunday. In anticipation, he has this week presented his friends with an outstanding and noteworthy gift: this account of the fifteen most memorable years of his life.

Mr. Amery not only tells the story of these years but also evokes the atmosphere of the times and the personalities of the great men that strode across his stage. He compares Lloyd George and Churchill as Premiers and in many ways considers Lloyd George as the greater of the two: unlike Churchill, Lloyd George induced men of his own calibre to work with him.

**Balfour and anti-Zionists:** Amery describes how he was called upon to draft the compromise text of the Balfour Declaration, after the earlier stronger text had been withdrawn because of the opposition of the anti-Zionist Anglo-Jews, and how, with Mark Sykes and Milner, that opposition was overcome.

The book also sheds valuable new light on the Government's relations with Allenby during the 1924 crisis in Egypt and on the efforts to make Iraq the model mandate. But all this is only part and parcel of a much larger story of the fifteen years as seen from Amery's vantage position in Whitehall. It is a readable and fascinating exercise in critical contemporary history rather than a purely personal autobiography. The account of his tour of the Middle East in 1925 is of particular interest.

Peter Gaunt.

## RECENT AMERICAN BOOKS

An almost endless stream of books on the Middle East is rolling from the American presses; mostly lavish productions with intriguing titles. Unfortunately the contents rarely live up to appearances. Many of the books appear to be written by University students in search of a thesis: earnest, well-intentioned and second-hand. But there are also some valuable exceptions. Thanks largely to the initiative of the University presses, particularly Geoffrey Cumberlege at the Oxford University Press, most



Leopold Amery—eighty on Sunday.

of these American books are now available in this country. The following are among recent arrivals:

### DEVELOPMENT GUIDE

CHALLENGE AND RESPONSE IN THE MIDDLE EAST 1919-1951, by Hedley V. Cooke, 366 pp. Index, Bibliography, Maps (Harper & Brothers, New York) \$4.00.

Mr. Cooke begins with the admirable sentiment that "blue prints by themselves are no solution." He insists rightly that this is a common American failing. Unfortunately he does not fulfil the promise of his opening. What he does in effect is to take Israel and the Arab States and summarise new and existing plans for economic development. The chapter on the Lebanon is the most thorough.

Within this more restricted field this is a useful, if not an inspiring book. It is in fact a handy guide to existing plans for development in the Middle East.

### IRAQ ANALYSED

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF IRAQ; Report of a Mission of the International Bank; 461 pp. No Index, 3 Maps, 60 Tables. (John Hopkins—London: Geoffrey Cumberlege). 40/-

Here we have the kind of detailed authoritative blue-print about one coun-

try of the Middle East which is sadly lacking throughout the region. Prepared by hard-headed outsiders who have to back their judgment with cash, it eschews propaganda or beauty treatment. The picture of poverty, ill-health and illiteracy which emerges is not a pleasant one. But Iraqis may yet be grateful for so frank a diagnosis; without it, a cure will never be possible.

The report makes a series of detailed proposals as to how Iraq should use its oil royalties for constructive development. But its real dynamite lies in its references to social conditions: the inequality of wealth, the pointed need for land-reform, the unmistakable reference to tax reform. Landlords of agricultural or urban land have paid no income tax since 1936.

It would not be surprising if this highly respectable and invaluable book were to become the Iraqi reformist's—and even the revolutionist's handbook.

### ARABIAN "HAND-OUT"

SAUDI ARABIA, by K. S. TWITCHELL (Second Edition) 231 pp. Index, 3 Maps, Photographs; (Princeton University—London: Geoffrey Cumberlege) 40/-.

This book, first published in 1946, has been brought up to date by the addition of a number of hand-outs from commercial firms operating in Saudi Arabia and public relations photographs. It contains some handy information on routine subjects normally found in a guide or hand-book. But as a serious source of information on the changes which have taken place in Saudi Arabia since the war it is well-nigh useless.

### PROFESSORIAL MIXED BAG

BACKGROUND OF THE MIDDLE EAST; 22 Essays edited by Ernest Jaecckl; 236 pp. Index (Cornell University—London: Geoffrey Cumberlege) 22/6.

A collection of essays covering ancient and modern problems destined, it would seem, for some kind of encyclopaedia. Most of the contributions hardly rise above the pedestrian or the pretentious. The exceptions are Salo Baron on *Hebrew Civilisation*; Hitti's *Arab Caliphate* and Hakim's *Social and Economic Problems*. Some of the essays have bibliographies.

R.G.



# BOARD OF DEPUTIES

## GERMAN REARMAMENT RECONSIDERED

After a virile debate the Board of Deputies last Sunday accepted a recommendation of the Sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee advising against the launching of a national campaign to oppose German rearmament. As amended the recommendation read:

"The Sub-Committee reports that while feeling deep apprehension of the effects of German rearmament as a menace to democratic progress and world peace, it was a material fact in the situation that such rearmament was the accepted policy of the British and the U.S.A. Governments. It had also to be borne in mind that the U.S.S.R. have in effect rearmament Eastern Germany. In these circumstances it was felt that the Community would not be served by launching a campaign at present, as suggested."

**Campaign "Futile":** As chairman of the sub-committee concerned, Dr. A. Cohen, President of the Board, explained that the crucial fact in the existing situation was that the split between the war-time Allies had placed Germany in the political forefront. Both East and West were wooing her and the question of German rearmament had become nothing else than *Realpolitik*.

The same view was shared by the U.S. Government, Dr. Cohen added. The sub-committee was therefore unanimous in concluding that it was futile to launch a campaign with no hope of success.

On the grounds of continuing opposition to German rearmament, Mr. Genese moved the reference back of the report. This was seconded by Mr. A. Stein.

**Bakstansky's Concern:** In the ensuing debate Mr. Bakstansky said he would not support the reference back but he "was not too happy" with the sub-committee's report. They should not be in a hurry to assume that German rearmament had become the irrevocable policy of the West, he warned. Great as were the differences of East and West, these might yet be diminished and overcome.

But the real danger facing the world was the rise of a rearmament Germany and a reborn Japan so as to constitute a new threat to peace. As Jews they had two claims to express their viewpoint:

- ¶ because of the six million Jewish victims of the Nazis;
- ¶ and, consequently, because of their disbelief that such a short space of time was sufficient to bring about a re-educated and reformed Germany.

He warned against "the mirage" that a German contribution could ensure the safety of the West.

As against this, Mr. Domb said the Board's attitude to German rearmament was on record. They did not renounce their previous opposition but merely refused to launch a campaign. Mr. Richter, on the other hand, said that no Jew could make peace with his conscience when a danger to Jewry was being revived.

**"Not a Jewish Issue":** Defending the sub-committee Mr. Israel Cohen, one of its members, asked whether the Jews in Germany had protested against German rearmament. As they had not, why should we? It was not a Jewish issue but a matter of high international politics, he maintained.

After the closure had been moved and carried, Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said the Committee repeated its opposition to German rearmament and did not accept the implication that this had been dropped on account of British and American policy. Launching a campaign was not considered a realistic matter today, he asserted.

The reference back was eventually defeated by 62 votes to 37 and the report accepted.

**Austrian Talks:** Earlier in his report Mr. Janner said the position regarding Austrian reparations was "still unsatis-



Harry Truman receives a plaque for his "distinguished contribution to the creation of the State of Israel" from Dr. George Wise, President of the American Friends of the Hebrew University.

factory." They were awaiting further information from Austria before deciding on the next move.

The Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany and the Board of Directors of the Claims' Corporation were expecting to receive certain sums for the victims of Nazism outside Germany, Mr. Janner continued. A system of allocation was being worked out. Part of the funds would be devoted to "cultural reconstruction."

Earlier, the reference back of the Eretz Israel Report, presented by Mr. S. Teff, was moved by Mr. Percy Cohen who maintained that the Executive Committee of the Board should have been consulted before the President had made his statement on the Quibya incident.

The same applied to the President's statement made in reply to certain assertions by the Archbishop of York, Mr. Cohen maintained. Mr. H. A. Goodman, seconding the reference back, complained that the Eretz Israel Committee's report contained no reference to Dr. Summerville's attack on the Israel Marriage Laws.

In his reply, Dr. Cohen said that in issuing the statements he was working against time and under exceptionally difficult conditions. Nevertheless, he was convinced that the Jewish community would expect him to speak. The reference back with its implied censure on the President, was then withdrawn unanimously and the report accepted.

★

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# JEWISH AFFAIRS

## REMEMBRANCE PARADE

### LORD ALEXANDER INSPECTS JEWISH EX-SERVICEMEN

Many thousands of Jews from all parts of the British Isles lined Trafalgar Square and The Mall, and crowded into Horse Guards Parade last Sunday when Field Marshal Alexander, Minister of Defence, inspected the annual Remembrance Parade of Jewish Ex-Servicemen.

Represented in the parade were men and women veterans of three wars—the Boer War, the 1914-18 War, and the Second World War—from all arms of the services, who came to London from towns and cities throughout the United Kingdom.

**Message from Queen:** The Chief Rabbi and the Reverend I. Levy conducted the service, and a message from the Queen was read. The Parade marched to the Cenotaph where a party, led by Brigadier E. F. Benjamin, Commander of the war-time Jewish Brigade, laid a wreath.

A reunion rally was held at the Empress Hall and was addressed by War Minister, Mr. Anthony Head, and Mr. Christopher Mayhew, who was Under-Secretary for War in the Labour Government of 1945-1951.

## ZIONIST FEDERATION FAILURE OF ORTHODOXY?

An interesting cross-section of opinion was shown at a brains trust organised last week by the Wembley and District Zionist Society.

Speaking on methods of countering growing assimilation in the Anglo-Jewish community, Dr. George Webber said he felt that orthodox Judaism was failing to face up to the conditions of modern life as frankly as Liberal and Reform Judaism did.

Mrs. Dora Goldstein thought it important to instil in Jewish adolescents self-respect and regard for the new Jewish national life.

Major Lionel Rose deplored the assumption that all assimilation was necessarily bad. It need not be harmful if there was also a solid Jewish background.

Mr. Janus Cohen—contending that assimilation meant losing one's identity—advocated intensive Jewish education with Jewish day schools for children and Jewish community centres for adolescents.

**Arab-Israel Peace:** Discussing ways and means of effecting a stable peace

between Israel and the Arab States, Mr. Cohen advocated a direct peace conference, perhaps sponsored by the U.N. Dr. Webber thought Israel should make a financial offer to help settle the refugee problem. Mrs. Goldstein stressed the need for peace between East and West, and Major Rose insisted there must first be a genuine desire by the major powers for stability in the Middle East.

Other views were:

¶ Since Anglo-Jewish writers seem to be ignoring contemporary Jewish life, sponsorship in the form of an annual prize for the best novel or short story should be offered as an encouragement. (Dr. Webber).

¶ The annual Jewish Ex-servicemen's Parade is important as a religious memorial service in which Jews can participate, as they cannot in an essentially Christian service; and as a constant reminder that in times of national crisis Jews in their thousands have played their full part. (Major Rose)

¶ Women's role in communal life is particularly pronounced in Israel where service is devotedly given by them in many spheres, notably in the immigrant camps (Mrs. Goldstein).

The question master was Mr. F. J. Gelberg.

## WEIZMANN MANCHESTER TRIBUTES

"We meet here to pay tribute to a man who devoted his life to the creation of a Jewish National Home. Without his inspiration, his leadership, his knowledge of politics and his famous diplomacy we may never have had the fortune to see in our lifetime the miracle of the birth of the State of Israel," said Mrs. Naomi Coleman, chairman of the Manchester Zionist Youth Council, at a Memorial Meeting to commemorate the first anniversary of Weizmann's death.

"It is fitting that we in Manchester particularly should remember him, for we are very proud that it was here, for a short time, that he made his home," Mrs. Coleman added.

**Pattern of "Practical Zionism":** Representatives of *Habonim*, *Hashomer Hatzair*, *Bachad* and other Youth movements were joined by delegates from many senior Zionist societies throughout the city at this meeting, which was addressed by Rabbi B. M. Casper, M.A., who later led the gathering in a Memorial Prayer.

Rabbi Casper recalled that Dr. Weiz-



mann believed that Zionism could only be achieved by justice and that he evolved the pattern of practical Zionism.

Weizmann, he pointed out, was the natural successor to Herzl though there were points of difference between them. The first President of the State was greatly endowed with spiritual and cultural gifts and great prophetic vision.

Mr. Ralph de Groot, the General Secretary of the Zionist Central Council, read the message from Mr. Bert Adler, the Council's President.

Readings from Weizmann's book, "Trial and Error," were given by M. Abels and B. Seal, of Habonim, and David Malina, of *Hashomer Hatzair*, gave a vivid first-hand description of the lying-in-state of Dr. Weizmann at Rehovoth.

## LIVERPOOL TRIBUTES

A representative gathering of Liverpool Zionists were present at a Weizmann Memorial meeting held under the auspices of the Liverpool Zionist Central Council.

Dr. H. Woolwich, President of the Council referred to the close contacts the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann had had with the Liverpool Zionist community. He had never been a remote, august figure.

Mr. E. L. Fagin read selected extracts from Dr. Weizmann's autobiography, "Trial and Error" and from his speech at the opening of the first Knesset.

Mr. Ben Shaw, who had attended the 21st Congress, held under the leadership of Dr. Weizmann, spoke of Chaim Weizmann's ideas, policies and principles and of the part he had played in creating the State of Israel.

History would place him in his proper



perspective—on a par with leaders like Joshua, Jereboam and others—but we, who had worked with him could still feel the magnetic impact of his personality overshadowing the greater glory of the eminence he reached, he said.

The Rev. Isadore Freeman intoned the El Male Rachamim.

## PIONEER WOMEN: ISRAEL LEADER DESCRIBES WOMEN'S ROLE

Mrs. Baba Idelson, General Secretary of *Moetzet Hapoalot*, (Council of Women Workers in Israel) and a member of the Knesset told a press conference in London that *Moetzet Hapoalot* is the largest women's movement in Israel, with a membership of 210,000,

and 55,000 Pioneer Women in all countries, it has established schools, hostels, children's homes and workshops; has taken care of hundreds of thousands of newcomers; supplied women instructors to the Immigration Camps, and are caring for 18,000 children.

*Moetzet Hapoalot*, through the women members of the Knesset, has also taken an active part in passing laws concerning the welfare of women. There are 12 women members in the Knesset out of a total of 120, which, she said, is the highest proportion of any country.

At the Inter-parliamentary Union Conference in Washington, which she recently attended, Mrs. Idelson came in contact with women representatives of 26 countries. They were gratified to hear about progressive laws in Israel, and especially the rights granted to Arab workers, men and women alike, to join the Histadrut.

## HEBREW UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR AGRICULTURAL FACULTY

A Scholarship of £2,000 has been established at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem by Mr. Ralph Leiserach in memory of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jehezkiel Ben Abraham Jitzchak Leiserach. The interest from this capital will be allocated annually to a deserving student in the Faculty of Agriculture, selected by the University authorities. This is a further step towards the strengthening of the Agricultural Faculty at the University.

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Youth and Education Department of the  
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Enrolment fee: 2s.6d.

Applications to:  
J.N.F. Youth & Education Dept.,  
65 Southampton Row, W.C.1  
or on Sunday mornings at the Anglo-Israeli Club.



Mrs. Lorna Wingate with Mrs. Ben-Zvi, wife of Israel's President—"a bridge of understanding."

## YOUTH ALIYA

### SEPHARDI RECEPTION FOR LORNA WINGATE

The newly decorated Hall of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue at Holland Park was filled to capacity when a reception for Mrs. Lorna Wingate was given by the Sephardi Ladies' Guilds last week.

Only a few hours earlier, Mrs. Wingate had returned by air from America, where she and Mrs. Miriam Warburg were guests of honour at the American Hadassah Convention in Washington, D.C., and the Canadian Hadassah Convention in Montreal.

"A Bridge to the Arab World": Mrs. Wingate gave an overall report on recent developments in the Youth Aliya Movement which will soon—in February, 1954—celebrate its twentieth anniversary. One of the great achievements of Youth Aliya, and one which may become of the greatest importance even in the political field, was the fact that the Youth Aliya children from North Africa and other Arab countries, who had a close understanding of the customs and manners of the Arabs, would constitute a bridge of understanding between Israel and her Arab neighbours.

As bad as the backgrounds were of the Jewish children from Oriental countries where they had experienced ill-treatment and disease, it was astounding how quickly they responded to Youth Aliya education, Mrs. Wingate added.

She also considered it most inspiring that the Youth Aliya wards now being

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educated and trained in the Wingate Children's Village received a deep religious education for "faith and work go hand in hand."

Mrs. E. Azouz, President of the Sephardi Ladies' Guilds presided, and a cheque for £220.10s. for Youth Aliya, was presented to Mrs. Wingate by Mrs. Carmona. In addition, Mrs. Victor Afia presented her with a cheque for £36 which had been collected privately.

## Remember the Children on JEWISH CHILD'S DAY



5th Day of Chanukah, 5714  
6th December, 1953

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### Classified Advertisements

Classified Advertisements and Forthcoming Events 6d. per word (heavy type 1/-). Box number 2/6d. extra.

All announcements in this section are strictly prepaid and must be received by the first post Tuesday morning.

### PUBLICATIONS

"LABOUR ISRAEL," Mapam Journal.  
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### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, 21st November  
EAST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION—BETH ZION. Adler Hall, Adler Street, E.1. M'lave Malka. Guest Speaker: Rabbi Dr. S. Lehrman. Guest Chazan: Rev. E. Rosenberg. In the chair: B. Zane, Esq. 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, 22nd November  
YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE (N.W.). 7 Heathway Court, Finchley Road, N.W.3. (Buses and Trolleys to Childs Hill). "A Non-Nationalist View of Jewish Destiny." Talk by the Rev.

J. Rayner, B.A., of the South London Liberal Jewish Synagogue. 7.45 p.m.

Thursday, 26th November

THEODOR HERZL (HAMPSTEAD) Z.S. Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Annual Dinner to mark the 15th Anniversary of the foundation of the Society. Guests of Honour: Mr. and Mrs. Max Weiner. In the chair: E. Speyer, Esq. Couvert: 12s. 6d. 8 p.m.

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# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by J.P.A.-J.N.F. Public Relations Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1

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## THIS YEAR'S JNF TASK: IMPROVE LAND OF BRITISH PIONEER SETTLEMENTS

Last week's J.N.F. Conference has given the go-ahead signal for the next task of the Jewish National Fund in this country. It will be to link our efforts with the amelioration of large tracts of land upon which Anglo-Jewish pioneers are settled but which await the finance with which to develop this land for the benefit of its occupants and to grow more food for the nation.

The localities for which this project has been specifically sanctioned are Kfar Hanassi, Lavee and Beth Haemek. The first two form part of the frontier-chain of communal strong points whose state of preparedness is of crucial importance to the security of the entire north.

**On the hill areas:** Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, J.N.F. president, had, during his recent visit to Israel, his attention drawn to the location of these settlements and their importance in the conquest of the hill areas, the new phase in reclamation work now in operation under the direction of Mr. Joseph Weitz.

Yet it is a fact that these kibbutzim cannot at present utilise all the land at their disposal. Before they can be cultivated, stretches of Kfar Hanassi and Lavee, extending to several thousand dunams, need to be de-stoned and irrigated. It will be recalled that the 400 chaverim of Kfar Hanassi sent greetings to the J.N.F. Conference in the following terms:

Kibbutz Kfar Hanassi sends greetings and best wishes for the success of the J.N.F. in Great Britain during 5714. Now, more than ever before, do we and the majority of our chaverim who were born in Britain, appreciate the efforts made by the Keren Kayemeth to aid us in our task of redeeming the land.

This year our plans for soil conservation and afforestation promise more valuable dunams added to the land we till.

No army is complete without its reserves and supply columns; if we are the nation's striking force in its fight against the encroaching desert, then we confidently see in you, the workers of the Keren Kayemeth in Great Britain, our base which will supply us with the tools we need to finish the job.

Lavee, a religious settlement of *Ha-poel Hamizrachi*, high on a plateau overlooking Lake Kinnereth, has 240 settlers. Their greeting to the Conference was:

The chaverim of Lavee, the first settlement founded by religious chlutzim from Gt. Britain, send cordial greetings to the Jewish National Fund on the occasion of its Annual Conference.

The Conference seems an opportune time for calling the attention of the Anglo-Jewish community to the supreme importance of the work of the J.N.F. to settlement on, and development of, the land of Israel. Since the day our Kvutza was founded on land allocated by the J.N.F.—as are all settlements—we have had its constant support and assistance in the redemption of our soil, none of which was cultivable owing to erosion and centuries of desolation.

In the four-and-a-half years of our existence, some two thousand dunams have been de-stoned and returned to an arable condition; these fields now produce all crops that can be cultivated under local climatic conditions. However, there are still thousands of dunams of land within our area awaiting redemption through de-stoning and reconditioning, and we are confident that the J.N.F. within its vast programme of bringing the soil of Israel back to fertility, will enable us to redeem these tracts too.

We call on the community of Gt. Britain, therefore, to redouble its enthusiastic and full support of this great national institution in its vital task.

It now remains for our J.N.F. workers to do their part. Plans for the implementation of the scheme whereby we in Great Britain will provide the means to make the soil of these settlements fit for cultivation, were worked out at a meeting of regional secretaries with London field workers at Head Office immediately after the Conference.

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# JPA-JNF NEWS

The results of their deliberations are to be submitted to London and provincial hon. officers, and to the administrative committee forthwith.

Dr. A. Granott, president of the World K.K.L., referred to Anglo-Jewry's new tasks in a message to the Annual Conference as follows: "Cordial greetings to Annual Conference, ushering in another year consolidating Israel and an era of great J.N.F. development projects. Reclaiming the hills and deserts and strengthening Jewish settlements along frontiers is the paramount task for reasons of economy and security. Last year's achievements of British J.N.F. under Sigmund Gestetner's forceful presidency are a fine example of loyalty and solidarity.

Yet the coming year's demands on Israel and Keren Kayemeth will be vastly greater. Trusting that the British J.N.F. will back our work solidly, and wishing the Conference every success."

## NEW J.N.F. DIRECTOR



As announced by the president at the J.N.F. Annual Conference, Mr. Max Weiner has completed his term of office for the J.N.F. in this country

and is shortly to return to Jerusalem. He will be succeeded by Mr. Lewis Harris, who for the past two years served as Director of the J.N.F. in South Africa.

Mr. Harris's experience with the model Zionist community of South Africa has convinced him that the Jewish National Fund fosters a concept in which any Jew, no matter his political affiliations or material wealth, can play a part. Basically, the problem is a long term one of preparing that portion of the land of Israel—75 per cent of the whole—which is not yet fit for settlement into arable soil so that the entire country can be made to yield food for the nation. He will make it his task to enrol in this work the many thousands of British Jews who still stand aside.

Thirty-five years of age, Mr. Harris settled in Palestine on his demobilisation

## SEPHARDIM LEND WEIGHT TO JPA CAMPAIGN

### DR. I. S. FOX MEETS HOLLAND PARK CONGREGATION

Members of the Holland Park Spanish and Portuguese congregation assembled at the Synagogue hall last Sunday to hear a report on conditions in Israel by Dr. I. S. Fox, who has just returned from a stay in that country as head of the Zionist Federation Delegation. The Sephardim were making a late but most welcome entry into the 1953 campaign. Mr. Jules Ben-Nathan was in the chair.

**Transformation:** The honorary secretary of the Zionist Federation described some differences he had observed in Israel since his previous visit two years earlier. What was most striking, he said, was the large-scale disappearance of the tented ma'abaroth (transitional working

from the British Forces in 1946. He had served in several theatres of war, attained the rank of major and was subsequently engaged on Staff duties as a surveyor for the British Army in Palestine. He was later a news editor with the Palestine Broadcasting Service and then joined the headquarters staff of the Keren Kayemeth in its department for the English speaking countries.

Other responsibilities relating to the Israel War of Independence and the mobilisation of volunteers brought him to London again in 1948 but the following year he was back in Israel with his Jerusalem-born wife.

camp). This was an indication that the problem of absorption was being tackled with energy and imagination. That Israel's policy regarding the settlement of newcomers on the land had been vindicated was seen in the fact that Israel now produced 50 per cent of her own food requirements, a proportion that would rise to 85 per cent within five years.

The Haham, Dr. S. Gaon, called upon all Sephardim to give maximum support to Israel. He denied allegations of discrimination between Ashkenazim and Sephardim. The Jewish State's function was to dissolve such differences, he said. In a speech on the relations between the Sephardi World Union and the Jewish Agency, Mr. Asher Benroy, president, revealed that beginning with 1952, £32,000 had been raised by Sephardim for the Joint Palestine Appeal. The Jewish Agency, he pointed out, placed special emphasis on the rehabilitation in Israel of Sephardi immigrants and in fact the Jewish Agency was allocating £100,000 for scholarships and teachers' training facilities for Sephardim.

The function terminated with a subscription towards the J.P.A. of £3,300. The chairman, expressed his especial gratitude to Mr. Z. Semoff for arranging the meeting at short notice, and for canvassing so many subscriptions.

## J.P.A. Year Book 1954

The Joint Palestine Appeal is glad to announce that the 1954 edition of the J.P.A. Year Book containing a register of contributors to the 1953 Appeal is now in preparation. Names of donors to the general appeal and the Kol Nidre Appeal may still be included if cheques are received by this office not later than November 30.

**Remember the deadline—and send your contribution at once!**

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## JPA-JNF NEWS

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TREES IN ERETZ ISRAEL

London

25 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jackson, on the occasion of their Silver Wedding, by their Colleagues on the Hendon J.N.F. Commission. 27th November, 1952.

35 trees in the names of Leslie Gorin and Norma Port, on the occasion of their Marriage, by Friends and Relations. 18th October.

Liverpool

30 trees in the names of Roberta, Hedy and Angela Davies by their parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Davies. September.

Manchester

13 trees in the name of Gerald Canton, on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by the Manchester Daughters of Zion. 17th October.

Westcliff

13 saplings in the name of Melvyn Jacob Speck on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents. 11th October.

13 saplings in the name of Leonard Harvey Goodman on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Goodman. 24th October.

13 saplings in the name of Terry Alfred Leigh on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Leigh. 31st October.

BOURNEMOUTH



Professor J. Weingreen with  
Mr. Frank Pelleg

A combination of pianoforte recital and lecture produced last week an evening that will long be remembered by the Jewish community of Bournemouth.

The J.N.F. Commission had arranged a recital by the eminent Israeli musician, Mr. Frank Pelleg, at the Langham Hotel, offered through the courtesy and hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Guild. Professor J. Weingreen, a provincial vice-president of the J.N.F., who occupies the Chair of Hebrew and Oriental Languages at Trinity College, Dublin, delivered an address on culture in Israel and made a plea for a closer liaison of intellectual interests between Israel and the Diaspora.

Mr. Pelleg's programme consisted of works by Bach, Beethoven and contemporary Israeli composers. The items were introduced by Rabbi J. Indech, a music graduate of Trinity College, London.

The acting chairman, Mr. Cyril Speller, expressed, on behalf of the Commission, their warm appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. Guild's hospitality. He said that the generous reception given by the Bournemouth community to this programme encouraged the commission to arrange similar evenings in the future.

HAMPSTEAD

An outstanding success was achieved by the Hampstead Commission in its organisation of a showing of "The Sleeping Prince."

£1,500 was raised for the J.N.F. Charitable Trust, and the maximum sum possible was realised on the sale of tickets.

This small Committee, under the leadership of Mr. S. Solomon and the honorary officers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowenthal, Mr. M. Komjat, Mrs. H. Salomon and Mr. Neville Burston, must be congratulated on the effort. Special thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. M. Wingate who were host and hostess to the Committee at an after-the-theatre party.

INScribed IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

London

In Memory of Isaak and Frida Fleminger, their Children and Grandchildren.

Cecil Harold, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nat Oberman, and Ida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cooklin, on the occasion of their Marriage by Friends of Cecil and Ida. 27th October. London, N.W.2; N.W.10.

☆

Bradford

Gedale Margolis in gratitude for the beautiful rendering of the services during the Succoth Festival, by Guests at the Cumberland Hotel, Bournemouth.

Jeanette Young and Malcolm Alan Frazer, on the occasion of their Marriage, by the parents of the Bride. 20th September.

☆

Manchester

Percy and Dorothy Matz on the occasion of their Silver Wedding. 28th August, 1928/1953.

☆

Southport

The Very Rev. the Chief Rabbi Israel Brodie on his visit to Southport on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Southport Hebrew Congregation and the 25 years service of Dr. A. E. Silverstone, M.A., Ph.D., by Mr. Kiva Woolf. 4th October.

HENDON

The Phoenix Theatre was filled to capacity when the Hendon J.N.F. Commission presented the Terence Rattigan comedy "The Sleeping Prince."

In the short time it had to plan this function, the Committee worked enthusiastically and was successful in compiling a fine brochure. Under the chairmanship of Mr. I. J. Pomson, there was a fine spirit of team-work. Hendon has never failed the J.N.F. and on this occasion was responsible for raising £1,000. One more milestone in a consistently fine effort for Nachlat Hendon.

Z.F. DELEGATION  
COMMEMORATED

To commemorate the visit of the first Zionist Federation Delegation to Israel, Dr. I. S. Fox, honorary secretary of the Federation and the Delegation's leader, has been inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund.

In addition, twenty trees have been planted, corresponding to the group's twenty members. They made a particular study of K.K.L. projects during their stay in the country.



## JPA-JNF NEWS

## Up and Down the Country

## MAX WEINER IN GOLDEN BOOK

Mr. Leon Feitelson, president of the Southend and Westcliff Jewish community, last week presented Mr. Max Weiner with a Golden Book Certificate as a token of the local Commission's appreciation of his work on behalf of the J.N.F. during his term of office as director in this country. Also present was Mr. Lewis Harris, the incoming director.

Mr. I. Freedman, chairman of the Commission, praised the way in which Mr. Weiner had acquitted himself during his years in Britain in a most difficult task. He was convinced Mr. Harris would prove a worthy successor.

In a speech of thanks, Mr. Weiner spoke highly of the district's effort in the cause of Israel and in particular stressed its achievement in the imaginative enterprise of the Feitelson Tree Nursery. Mr. Harris described the site of the project,

which he had recently visited. He congratulated them all on their great effort. He added his tribute to Mr. Weiner. Others who spoke were: Rabbi Shebson, Mr. M. Cazin, Mr. H. I. Elman, Mrs. B. Narod and Mr. C. Levene.

Max Weiner is due to pay another visit to Southend and Westcliff when he will speak with Rev. J. K. Goldbloom to mark the completion of the Feitelson Tree Nursery.

## LIVERPOOL

There was a large attendance at the week-end house party organised by the Liverpool J.N.F. functions committee at Blackpool recently. Besides proving a great social success, due to the efforts of Messrs. B. Solomons, S. Ison, A. Harris and M. Glassman, the venture realised £360 to swell Merseyside's endeavours for the J.N.F.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, 21st November, 7.30 p.m.

**DALSTON J.N.F. COMMISSION and Zionist Society.** Mlava Malka at Synagogue Hall, Montague Road. Latest Israel films. New members welcomed. Report on J.N.F. Annual Conference by E. Chanan. In the Chair: Mr. J. Lotsky. Refreshments.

Sunday, 29th November

**SOUTHEND & DISTRICT J.N.F. COMMISSION.** Reception on completion of Feitelson Tree Nursery at the Westward Ho! Hotel, 2.45 p.m. Guest Speakers: Rev. J. K. Goldbloom, Mr. M. Weiner, Rabbi P. Shebson.

Wednesday, 2nd December

**DALSTON.** Gala Performance (in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust) at the Grand Palais, Commercial Road, E.1, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 1 gn., 10/6, 7/6 and 5/-, obtainable from Mr. E. Chanan, 407 Kingsland Road, E.8, CLIssold 3049, and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1, MUSEum 6111.

Tuesday, 8th December

**HENDON.** Chanukah Dance at the Brent Bridge Hotel, N.W.4, at 7.30 p.m. Dancing to Maurice Sinclair and his Society Orchestra. Tombola. Tickets 10/6, from Mrs. L. Shreider, 62 Downage, N.W.4. HENDon 6926, and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1, MUSEum 6111.

Thursday, 10th December

**WEST HAM JUNIOR J.N.F. COMMISSION.** Buffet Ball, Brent Bridge Hotel. Nat Temple and his Band. Catering by Schaverien. Tickets 25s. from Miss E. A. Waldman, 63 Claremont Road, E.7; Miss S. Soester, 17 Greencroft Gardens, N.W.6; Mr. A. Green, 95 Valley Drive, N.W.9 and Pope's Garage, 94 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.

## This week's best boxes

LONDON	£ s. d.		
<b>North</b>			
Mrs. A. Freedman, 53 Wargrave Avenue ...	3 10 0	Mr. S. J. Lewis, 12 Sandmoor Drive, Alwoodley ...	2 12 0
Mrs. Pottisman, 17 Rookwood Road ...	3 3 0	Mr. L. Goodman, "Red House," 1 Sandmoor Drive, Alwoodley ...	2 12 0
Mr. P. Goldman, 3 Joel Emmanuel House ...	2 11 6	Dr. H. Edleston, "West Hill House," Allerton Hill, 7 ...	2 12 0
Mr. M. Myers, 101 Crowland Road ...	2 10 0	Mr. D. Adlestone, 21 Sandhill Oval, Alwoodley ...	2 12 0
Mr. L. Voss, 6 Broomfield Avenue ...	2 2 0	Dr. H. Silman, 355 Street Lane, 7 ...	2 12 0
Mrs. F. Berkoff, 12 Park Lodge ...	2 0 0	Mr. H. J. Epstone, "Alwoodley Lodge," 10 Sandmoor Avenue, Alwoodley ...	2 12 0
Mr. B. Bard, 73 Old Hill Street ...	2 0 0	Mr. M. Rivlin, 79 Park Lane, 1 ...	2 12 0
<b>East</b>		Mr. B. C. Gillinson, 101 Old Park Road, 8 ...	2 12 0
Messrs. Deeco Ltd., Barbers Road ...	10 13 3	Mr. G. Silman, 4 Crescent Gdns., Alwoodley ...	2 12 0
Dr. S. Chazen, 35 Toynbee Street ...	6 5 8	Mr. J. Goldstone, 25 Oakwell Avenue, 8 ...	2 12 0
Mr. A. Kutner, 67 Ickburgh Road ...	6 4 0	Mrs. G. Rosenthal, "East Gables," 19 Sandmoor Avenue, Alwoodley ...	2 12 0
Mr. A. Glick, 12 Tyne Street ...	4 10 0	Mr. H. Brown, 28 Nunroyd Road, 7 ...	2 12 0
Mrs. Hoffman, 116 High Street ...	4 3 9	Mr. C. Clayton, 46 Alwoodley Lane ...	2 12 0
Mrs. Samuels, 188 Langdale Mansions ...	3 15 0	Mr. M. Brostoff, 14 Falkland Mount ...	2 12 0
Mr. Blumenthal, c/o 54a Plaiston High St. ...	2 11 6	Dr. D. Livingstone, "Ellers Close," North Lane, 8 ...	2 12 0
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gilbert, 18 Ryderhouse, Bancroft Estate ...	2 7 6	Mr. Mannie Freeman, 7 Southfield Drive, 7 ...	2 12 0
Mr. Leffel, 10 Leslie Street ...	2 5 0	Mr. I. Cohen, 490 Street Lane, 7 ...	2 12 0
Mrs. B. Goodman, 178 Evering Road ...	2 1 0	Mr. J. Winter, 360 Harrogate Road, 7 ...	2 12 0
Mr. Belinker, 17 Swedenborg Square ...	2 0 0	Mr. A. Rivlin, 211a Harrogate Road, 7 ...	2 12 0
<b>West</b>		Mr. W. Baker, 2 Southfield Drive, 7 ...	2 12 0
Mr. & Mrs. S. Gestetner, 12 Charles Street ...	5 19 6	Mr. H. Hurst, 505 Harrogate Rd., Alwoodley ...	2 12 0
Messrs. Skirtex Ltd., 9a Margaret Street ...	2 5 9	Mr. H. Sandler, 21 Sandmoor Drive, Alwoodley ...	2 12 0
<b>North-West</b>		<b>LIVERPOOL</b>	
Mr. N. Koppelman, 17 Park Way ...	4 11 0	Mr. H. Cope, 10 Menlove Gardens, S.18 ...	5 4 0
Mrs. Trosser, 16 Eastville Avenue ...	2 10 7	Mr. M. Burman, 44 Cooper Avenue, N.18 ...	4 4 0
Mr. G. Goodman, 28 Grosvenor Gardens ...	2 1 8	Dr. Dunsby, 16 Middlefield Road, 18 ...	4 0 0
<b>Croydon</b>		<b>MANCHESTER</b>	
Mr. N. Goldstone, 13 Harland Avenue, Addiscombe ...	6 10 6	(In memory of) the late Mrs. Khazam, 5 Moorfield Road, 20 ...	17 6 3
Mr. J. Mintz, 43 Edridge Road ...	2 13 0	Mrs. Herdan, "Cherry Tree Hill," Millom, Cumberland ...	7 7 0
Mr. E. Mintz, 43 Edridge Road ...	2 11 6	Mrs. Shamash, 140 Palatine Road ...	5 10 6
Mrs. L. Ney, 44 Sandiland ...	2 2 6	Mrs. Vigodny, "Delemere," Storrs Park, Windermere ...	3 0 0
<b>Edgware</b>		<b>SWANSEA</b>	
Mr. A. Rosen, 25 Marlborough Avenue ...	2 0 0	Mrs. J. Kramsky, Sholom, Bishopston ...	24 18 0
<b>Watford</b>		Mr. H. Wyman, Caereithen Farm, Forestfach ...	2 10 0
Mr. Goldbart, 22 Upton Road ...	2 5 3	Mrs. Levine, 24 Glangrafen Road ...	2 10 0
<b>DUBLIN</b>		Mr. M. Finer, 9 Vivian Road, Skitty ...	2 5 0
Mr. S. Sherling, 29 Kenilworth Park, Harold's Cross ...	2 2 0	Mrs. Brytz & Mr. Eli Corrick, 7 Queens Road, Skitty ...	2 0 0
Dr. J. Miller, 107 Templeogue Rd., Terenure ...	2 0 10	Mr. M. Seal, 11 Maple Grove ...	2 0 0
<b>LEEDS</b>			
Rabbi Z. Hodess, 62 Mexborough Street, 7 ...	8 10 0		
Mr. S. Woolman, 752 King Lane ...	5 4 0		
Mrs. Annie Goldstone, 998 Scott Hall Rd., 7 ...	3 9 7		
Mr. M. Ziff, 2 Park Avenue, 8 ...	2 12 0		
Mr. Barry Baker, 2 Southfield Drive, 7 ...	2 12 0		

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